

GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES, NO. 9.



HON. H. D. McDONALD.

Hon. Henry D. McDonald of Paris was born in Lamar county, Tex., forty-one years ago. His father was Dr. Henry G. McDonald, a physician and a planter, and his mother was a Miss Sallie Johnson, a daughter of Hon. John Johnson, one of the founders of Paris.

Mr. McDonald received a thorough education at McKendree college, then at the south of his glory, under the Rev. J. W. P. McKendree.

In 1864 Capt. William H. H. Long of the Ninth Texas Infantry was in Texas recruiting service, and Henry McDonald, though yet a boy, enlisted with him, and a body of recruits to join the regiment, serving "east of the river," but the surrender came before they succeeded in getting across, and returning home, Mr. McDonald again entered school.

Leaving school he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and since then

has been steadily engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, forging gradually into the front ranks where he now holds a secure position.

He was elected to the senate of Texas, serving during the Twentieth and Twenty-first legislatures; in the Twenty-first legislature he was chairman of judiciary committee No. 1, and was also chosen unanimously president pro tem of the senate.

Mr. McDonald announced his candidacy for the governorship at the last state election, and opened his campaign by a series of speeches which attracted the attention of the thinking people of the state and won him a high rank among our statesmen, but after filing his first appointments he withdrew from the race.

Mr. McDonald is of massive build, about six feet in height, a strong, handsome face, hair and moustache once black as a crow's wing now shaded with gray, and clear, frank eyes.

THE BALL OPENS.

Benton McMillin Fires the First Tariff Gun of the Session.

IT SCATTERS THE ENEMY, TOO.

The Sheep Husbandmen Have Suffered and the People Have Paid the Freight. A Tax of 393 Per Cent. The Sugar Tax.

A Great Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The tariff discussion of the Fifty-second congress opened in the house of representatives to-day with McMillin of Tennessee as leader of the tariff reform forces and Dingley of Maine as defender of the McKinley law. The galleries were well crowded long before the session opened, and the public interest manifested in the debate was greater than any previous day of the session. To Blount of Georgia, a clear-headed parliamentarian of twenty years' congressional experience, the speaker and committee of ways and means of preceding over the deliberations of the committee of the whole, and when he wore out and then of the arduous labors Kilgore, the giant

was called on to assist the gavel. Among other things McMillin said: "The tariff congress imposed the highest tariff ever levied in this country. It also made the most extravagant appropriations ever made in time of peace. This congress was sent here to correct both evils. The tariff law, he said, had now been in operation a year and five months. Where are the beneficial effects that were to flow from it? Where is the magnificent price the farmer and the worker were to receive? Where are the increased wages the laboring man was to get? He defied contradiction when he said the farmers realized from 2 to 3 cents less on a pound for wool than they did before, and challenged any representative to point out a single line of manufactures in which laborers' wages had been increased by that law. He asked any Republican on the committee of ways and means to point to a single laborer whose wages had been increased by that law. The duty on wool in 1870 placed it at a point in the washed wool. By this agreement entered into between the National association of wool manufacturers and the National association of wool growers, they dictated the terms to congress. It was claimed this would foster the sheep industry and increase the value of wool to the farmer. What were the results? In 1893, a year after the enactment of the law there were 37,698,000 sheep in the states on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In 1891 there were only 18,416,000 sheep in the same territory, a reduction of more than half in twenty-four years, when the high tariff on wool had been enforced, and this in face of the fact the population of those states had vastly increased. If the increase in sheep kept pace with the increase of population there would have been probably 75,000,000. A thorough investigation of the question shows the increase in sheep husbandry has been in the West, where grazing is limited and cheap. The price of wool at this time is about half what it was at the time of the act March 2, 1867. The whole matter may be summed up thus: After twenty-one years' experiment with high duty on wool the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in the states east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and reduction of about one-half in the price of wool. Nor have the results been favorable to wool manufacturers. They have been restricted as to the quality of the wool they could afford to buy in the grease by reason of the tariff. They have been restricted in the market substantially to their own country. They have been forced to use shoddy as a substitute for woolen goods. The tax of 11 cents a pound on wool, it must be remembered, is not a tax on pure wool, but on all the grease in the wool and all the dirt in the grease, and it is estimated to amount to 44 cents on every pound of finished cloth. According to official report substitutes have taken the place of fleeces of 22,000,000 sheep, or about two-thirds as many as are in the whole United States. In the first quarter of a century of the history of the government there was no duty imposed on wool. The first duties imposed were insignificant compared with those now in existence. The pretense that a high duty would increase the number of sheep in the older states has not been verified. The value of wool of similar quality varied very little in the markets of Boston and London since that duty was imposed, but the great advantage was in favor of one country or the other has not been one-fifth of the duty imposed by our government, which proves conclusively that the cost to the consumer has been increased by the duty, and possibilities of manufactures have been restricted both in the markets and the quality, sheep husbandry

HE IS CONSISTENT.

SENATOR REAGAN SAYS HE ALWAYS FAVORED

Railroad Regulation, and That is Why He Opposed the Henderson Bill—It Was a Sham and a Fraud.

Special to the Gazette

AUSTIN, TEX., March 11.—Referring to the charge made in his Fort Worth speech by Judge Clark to the effect that Judge Reagan had at one time during his career as a congressman been opposed to the regulation of railroads by a commission, the judge began by saying that his position on that subject was misunderstood or wrongfully set forth. The blunder in this case was no less egregious than in the charge of his attorneyship for eight years of a railroad. The facts about his opposition to the commission idea were these: In the Forty-seventh congress it was thought proper to make some sort of a response to the popular demand for a law to regulate railroads. Speaker Keifer framed the committee of thirteen on commerce in such a manner that twelve of them were at heart opposed to any effective mode of regulation. Out of several bills offered, the committee adopted the Henderson bill, an analysis of which shows that it was nothing more than a tub thrown to a whale—a mere sham. It conferred no power whatever on the three commissioners proposed by it, simply requiring them to investigate and hear complaints against the roads which they had no power to remedy and could only report to congress. The bill seems to have been a mere makeshift, designed for no other purpose than to postpone definite and positive action. Judge Reagan was a member of the committee that adopted the bill, and the only member, he says, that favored regulation, and therefore strongly opposed to it as were all those members of the house who favored regulation. Every man in the house, said the judge, who was a recognized enemy of regulation, favored the Henderson bill which was ultimately snatched under because it was known to be a sham and a fraud. "That," said Judge Reagan, "is the sort of a commission law that I opposed, and that is all the truth there is in the charge that I ever opposed the regulation of railroads by a commission that was a regulation in fact and not in name."

Bedford Notes.

The frost on Thursday night is thought to have injured the fruit to some extent in this locality.

Owing to the prevalence of measles in the community our literary society did not meet on Friday night.

L. G. Prichard has moved with his family to Fort Worth, where he has a position with the Fort Worth implement company. He carries with him the best wishes of many friends in Bedford who are sorry to have him leave.

Mr. Pink Witten and wife of Thorp Springs, Tex., are visiting friends and relatives at Pleasant Glade, near Bedford.

Elder Jasper preached two nights at the Christian church this week.

Dr. McKinzie of Henrietta, Tex., was in our village on Tuesday.

MILLS ON HIS WAY

To the House to Vote with the Silver Democrats

WAS STOPPED BY HIS DOCTOR

And Peremptorily Ordered to Return to His Residence.

Culberson's Bills on Federal Judges and Courts—Bailey's Announcement. The Correspondence on the Behring Sea Matter.

Mr. Mills and Silver, Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Mills though still suffering with erysipelas was on his way to the house Monday to take part in the proceedings, intending to vote with the bulk of his party on the silver resolution when he met his physician who peremptorily ordered him back to his room, saying he would retire from the case if his order was not obeyed. This accounts for his absence on that occasion. Had he been there, there is no doubt of his acting with the advocates of silver, though he has never hesitated to assert that he believes it wiser policy to make the tariff the dominant issue and relegate silver to the rear until the tariff fight is won. In this view it appears that the majority of the party differ with Mr. Mills, for as a matter of fact the tariff is not nearly so interesting a question here as the other. That was clearly shown to-day when Benton McMillin fired the opening gun in the tariff battle, taking the place of the chairman of the ways and means committee. Although he made a splendid speech, it fell comparatively flat. The applause was liberal, but not specially enthusiastic. Had he made the same argument with silver for a text there would have been a rousing demonstration.

Culberson's Bills.

Some very important bills framed by Mr. Culberson were enacted by the house to-day. One requiring federal judges in their charges to juries to conform to the practice that prevails in the state where the court is held. It requires judges to charge the law and abstain from commenting on the facts, thereby virtually dictating verdicts, as had become a common abuse. Such arbitrary power can no longer be exercised under the Culberson bill.

Another bill, also from Mr. Culberson, passed the house changing the time of holding the courts in the Eastern district of Texas, a bill approved by the district judges and the bar at each of the four courts in the district. A third bill of importance relating to the judiciary, the work of Mr. Culberson, was passed, disqualifying United States judges and commissioners from sitting in any case where they are akin to either party or in cases involving questions in which they may have been employed prior to their appointment to the bench. Another bill from the same source requires United States marshals to sell lands in the counties where they are situated.

Congressman Bailey

Gives notice of a competitive examination at McKinney March 35 to determine the appointment of a cadet to the United States military academy from the Fifth Texas district. Candidates must not be under fifteen years nor over twenty and bona fide residents of the district, free from physical defects and well versed in the elementary branches.

Mr. William Imboden leaves for Texas to-morrow.

The Behring Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The president to-day sent to the senate correspondence in regard to the Behring sea question covering a period from April 20, 1891, to date. Of the recent correspondence the most important letters are two from Sir Julian Pauncefote, under dates February 29 and March 7, and the reply sent yesterday.

In the note of February 29 Sir Julian informs Blaine that Salisbury does not admit, as previously indicated by Blaine, that delays have been greater on the part of Great Britain than the United States. He says the British commissioners have reported there is no danger of serious violation of the sea, and therefore the necessity of the modus vivendi is not apparent. Still he would not object to prohibition limited to a zone not more than thirty miles around Pribyloff islands, provided the catch on the islands is limited to 30,000.

In the note of March 7 Sir Julian presents further arguments in support of Salisbury's refusal to accede to another modus vivendi.

In the response sent yesterday, Assistant Secretary Wharton calls attention to the fact that the treaty of arbitration awarded only the action of the American senate, and that the judgment of the arbitration tribunal cannot be stated in time to control the conduct of the sealers during the present season.

The urgent question, he says, is, what does good faith, to say nothing of international comity, require of the parties to the arbitration? It was never heard before, he asks, that one party to such a controversy, whether a nation or an individual, could appropriate to itself any part of the income and profits, much less the body of contested property, pending litigation without accountability? It is an answer for the trespasser, it is contended, to say the true owner will have an undiminished harvest next year.

Last year's harvest is also wanted, and further this government has already been advised that Great Britain repudiates all obligations to indemnify the United States for any invasion of its jurisdiction or injury to seal property by Canadian sealers.

But certainly the United States cannot be expected to suspend its defense by such means as are within its power of the property and jurisdictional rights claimed by it pending arbitration and consent to receive that from that tribunal, if awarded, shorn of much of their value by the acts of irresponsible persons.

THE COUNTY SURVEYORS.

They Will Convene at Austin—An Interesting Budget of Topics to be Discussed—Cheap Rates Given.

CLARENDON, TEX., March 10, 1892.

To the Gazette.

The county surveyors of Texas have been called to meet in Austin on the 13th of April in annual convention. A large attendance is anticipated as much interest has been manifested. Among the topics to be discussed which will prove of interest to all will be many of the following: "Surveying as a Profession," "Engineering Ability," "Knowledge of the Laws of Surveying," "Scientific Work," "Necessity for Knowledge Not Found in Books," "Conflicts and Mistakes, and How to Avoid Them," "Finding Boundaries On the Ground," "Establishing Boundaries Never Made on the Ground," "Correction of Work Carelessly Done," "Fees and Official Duties," "Relation of Titles to Boundaries," "Relative Value of State School Lands, Defined and Undefined," "Undeveloped Patented Lands and Rights Therein," "Settlements of Disputes Outside of Courts," and many others.

The railroads centering at Austin have kindly consented to give a four cent rate of fare to members of the convention, and the

Pears' Soap

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears' is supposed to be the only soap in the world that has no alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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SIX WEEKS' PAY LATER than any other employment, and no salary or commission. A position tried in any city or country. Address: J. A. Caton, Boston, Mass.

At Bed-Rock Price of \$12.50 Per Acre.

For Sale—Five hundred and ninety acres of good black prairie land, fenced, small house, one-half mile east of Middle Station, twelve miles north of Fort Worth, Texas.

WIVES.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS.

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THE BEST LINE FOR NEBRASKA, COLORADO, THE BLACK HILLS, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST AND WEST!

A. C. DAWES, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

place of meeting will enable many to attend who could not well do so for business at the departments. We will also have the honorable commissioner of the land office with us and be able to work more in unison with each other and the rules governing the land department.

We may accomplish much good by this fraternal meeting which we would hardly ever do by private correspondence. Fraternally yours, JAMES H. PARKS, Surveyor Donkey County.

A RAMROD'S ROUTE.

Passes Through the Thigh of One Boy and the Stomach of Another.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., March 10.—A peculiar and distressing accident happened at Ozona, Crockett county, Monday. The two sons of a Mr. Metcalf were priming an old gun, in which were a charge of powder and a ramrod. The gun was discharged and the ramrod penetrated one of the Metcalf boy's thigh, then passing through the stomach of Charlie Hawling, a lad standing near by, inflicted what is thought to be a fatal wound.

Early Madden Corn.

The wonder of our age, produced seventy bushels to the acre in Tarrant county last year in ninety days. Early Kind, Pride of the North, Adams Early and Extra Early—all ninety and 100 day corn. Jerusalem Artichokes. Call or write for prices at Drummers, 305 Main street, Fort Worth.

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THE GAZETTE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

HAMILTON, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 10, 1890.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.

GENTLEMEN—I received the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I am well pleased with it. I would commend it to all who wish a cheap standard, up to the time of its revision. I know many who can get it who will not make the outlay for an illustrated and revised edition. I am yours very truly, etc., C. C. POWELL.

It is a thousand times better than those trawled dictionaries so much advertised by newspapers.

KOPPERL, TEX., Aug. 10, 1890.

The Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

GENTLEMEN—I received the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I think it is just such a book as should be in the hands of every earnest reader after knowledge, and so every-regulated library can be complete without one, and the unparalleled offer places it in the reach of all, and I will say to those wishing a Dictionary that they will find THE GAZETTE'S Dictionary to be just as good as higher-priced works, and in addition to getting one of the best dictionaries at a nominal low price, you get one of the best papers now circulated in our great state. Yours truly, B. C. BRAGG, COLORADO, TEX., Feb. 9, 1891.

Editor Gazette: The dictionary was received. It is indeed well worth the money. I would not take several times the amount it cost me. In fact I consider such a book a necessity in every family. Yours truly, F. A. S. SCOTT.

MONMOUTH, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890.

To the Fort Worth Gazette: After a cursory examination I can say that I am well pleased with THE GAZETTE'S Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I think it is just such a book as should be in the hands of every earnest reader after knowledge, and so every-regulated library can be complete without one, and the unparalleled offer places it in the reach of all, and I will say to those wishing a Dictionary that they will find THE GAZETTE'S Dictionary to be just as good as higher-priced works, and in addition to getting one of the best dictionaries at a nominal low price, you get one of the best papers now circulated in our great state. Yours truly, B. C. BRAGG, COLORADO, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890.

WHITECASTLE, LA., Jan. 31, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.

GENTLEMEN—The Webster dictionary to me is received, which we assure you is appreciated, and which came in just in time to save us several dollars as we were just on the verge of ordering one, without which we consider every office incomplete. Once more rest assured of our appreciation of being so fortunate. Yours most respectfully, WHITECASTLE LUMBER AND SHINGLE CO. S. P. BUCKNER [Limited]

CANYON CITY, TEX., Feb. 2, 1891.

Democratic Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

SIR—I received the dictionary, and think it the greatest book for the money that is made. J. H. PATTON.

MILLSPRING, TEX., Feb. 4, 1891.

Editor Gazette: The dictionary was received. It is indeed well worth the money. I would not take several times the amount it cost me. In fact I consider such a book a necessity in every family. Yours truly, F. A. S. SCOTT.

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